

**DEFIBRILLATOR/MONITOR SYSTEM HAVING A POD WITH LEADS  
CAPABLE OF WIRELESSLY COMMUNICATING**

**CROSS REFERENCE**

5           This application claims priority to International PCT Application No. PCT/US2004/012421 titled "Defibrillator/Monitor System Having a Pod with Leads Capable of Wirelessly Communicating" filed on April 22, 2004, and to U.S. Provisional Application Serial No. 60/530,151 titled "Defibrillator/Monitor System Having a Pod with Leads Capable of Wirelessly Communicating" filed on December 17, 2003, which  
10   are both hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety.

Change(s) applied           This disclosure is related to the following co-pending PCT applications entitled  
to document,           "DEFIBRILLATOR PATIENT MONITORING POD" Attorney Docket Number  
/M.C.E./           PCT/US04/42792  
3/17/2011           539.6000.10 filed December 17, 2004, and "AN EXTERNAL DEFIBRILLATOR WITH  
POWER AND BATTERY SHARING CAPABILITIES WITH A POD" Attorney Docket  
PCT/US04/42376  
15   Number 539.6000.11 filed December 17, 2004, hereby incorporated by reference in their  
entirety and which is not admitted as prior art with respect to the present disclosure by its  
mention in this section.

**TECHNICAL FIELD**

20           The teachings relates to medical devices, and in particular, to defibrillation/monitor systems having a detachable pod with leads.

**BACKGROUND**

25           Each day thousands of Americans are victims of cardiac emergencies. Cardiac emergencies typically strike without warning, oftentimes striking people with no history of heart disease. The most common cardiac emergency is sudden cardiac arrest ("SCA").  
It is estimated more than 1000 people per day are victims of SCA in the United States alone.

30           SCA occurs when the heart stops pumping blood. Usually SCA is due to abnormal electrical activity in the heart, resulting in an abnormal rhythm (arrhythmia). One such abnormal rhythm, ventricular fibrillation (VF), is caused by abnormal and very fast electrical activity in the heart. During VF the heart cannot pump blood effectively. Because blood may no longer be pumping effectively during VF, the chances of surviving decreases with time after the onset of the emergency. Brain damage can occur after the brain is deprived of oxygen for four to six minutes.